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## REPORT

DATE DISTR. 31 May 1955

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NO. OF PAGES 4

REQUIREMENT NO. RD

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## REFERENCES

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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC									
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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "\*".)

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ZSAI**b. Shelter Construction****(1) The following types of air-raid shelters are in existence:**

- A. G.S. shelter for fragmentation and gas protection;
- B. T.G.S. shelter for fragmentation and gas protection;
- C. B.G.S. shelter for protection against bombs and gas; available both above ground and underground.
- D. Lifesaving centers or stations constructed like the T.G.S.
- E. First-aid centers or stations constructed like the T.G.S.
- F. First-aid centers of temporary construction
- G. Motor-vehicle station for gas decontamination.

**(2) Surface Structures**

The architectural style of any shelter must conform with its surroundings, so as to blend. The shelters will have their own power plant which is to be used only if supply is cut off from the outside. The water conduits will be based on two sets of piping, completely independent of each other. Air pumps will supply 1,200 liters of air. Surface shelters will protect against 1,000 kg. bombs dropped from a height of 1,000 meters, even in case of a direct hit.

**(3) Underground Structures**

There are two types of underground structure: one is a straight corridor; the other is quadrangular. The construction of underground shelters is possible under mountains, or rock, but rarely under buildings. T.G.S. shelters are classified as public shelters and private residential shelters. Public shelters must meet the following specifications:

Thickness of walls dependent upon materials employed:

Brick.....	50 cm.
Stone.....	60 cm.
Reinforced concrete.....	25 cm.
Concrete.....	35 cm.

Thickness of roof: 15 cm. of Monolit reinforced concrete.

Air-raid shelters for private residences: constructed only in cellars, after reinforcement of the ceiling.

**(4) G.S.-type Shelters**

- A. Emergency shelters in factories
- B. Trenches with improvised roofs to protect against splinters and air concussion.

**c. Camouflage and Shading**

- (1) Camouflage of principal military targets by painting;
- (2) Creation of shadow around targets by planting trees;
- (3) Camouflage by netting; roofs covered with trees and bushes;
- (4) Fool enemy aircraft by changing known features; for example, if a street or road leads to a given target, mark it with curves which did not exist and have traffic proceed under camouflage netting;
- (5) Camouflage highways by painting them so as to blend with the surrounding countryside.

**3. Office of Technical Prevention**

The following plans have been drafted:

- a. Reconstruction of the piping system in every city. /water, air, steam, etc/

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The radial-type piping or conduits must be converted to the circular or belt network, equipped with many shutoffs;

- b. Construction of reserve-water conduits and reserve-water tanks;
- c. Restoration work on the electric net; laying reserve cables which must be connected to two separate sources of electricity.

#### 4. Territorial Planning Office

The Territorial Planning Office drafts the estimated budget for the construction of air-raid installations throughout Hungary. The estimates are sent to the proper ministry for approval. Upon approval, the cities and towns and factory managements concerned are notified of the amount which must be spent. On this basis the towns, cities, companies, etc., order construction plans which are in turn submitted to the ministry, which then submits them for the final approval to the National Air-Defense Command (OLP). The course includes the proper handling of documents dealing with requisitions.

#### 5. Organisation of Civil Air Defense

Since 1951, all public offices, private offices, residential blocks or units, are subdivided into individual "cells for air defense." All persons not subject to the draft or unfit for military service are called to serve with civil-air defense and to take certain courses of instruction.

#### 6. General Organisation of the Air-Defense Service

The following are directly subordinate to the National Air-Defense Command (OLP or Országos Légórtalmi Parancsnokság), situated at Mester utca 46, Budapest IX.

- a. County Air-Defense Command (Megyei Légórtalmi Parancsnokság) to which are subordinated the:
  - (1) City and District Air-Defense Commands (Városi és Járási Légórtalmi Parancsnokságok)
  - (2) Industrial Plants Air-Defense Commands (Iparsági Légórtalmi Parancsnokságok)

#### 7. Organisation of a Civilian Air Defense Center

##### a. Officials

Commander of city air defense (in villages the commander is the chairman of the town council or the village notary)

- 1 Director of training
- 1 Warden of life-saving and rubble-clearing troops
- 1 Warden of decontamination groups
- 1 Warden of firewatchers
- 1 Veterinary
- 1 Public health inspector
- 1 Director of artillery material (sic)
- 1 Treasurer

##### b. Distribution of the Tasks:

The director of training sets up courses and assigns instructors;  
 The warden of decontamination groups trains specialised personnel in the decontamination of supplies  
 The warden of firewatchers conducts firefighting courses for civilians; he must organize and train volunteers.  
 The public health inspector must institute courses for specialists, in public health, in first aid, and in rubble clearing; he supplies sanitary facilities and storage space.

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The director of artillery material (sic) purchases material for air-defense target construction; supervises warehouses.  
The treasurer manages the finances for the purchase of material; ~~the payment for courses; etc.~~; ~~the payment for courses; etc.~~

- c. In cities and sizable towns, the officials described above have deputies. Wardens are assigned to every street and block.
- d. Commanders of the air-defense commands wear uniforms similar to that of the police. The shoulder straps are yellow and the collar patches are green; these are topped by a star resembling a toothed wheel.
- e. Two drills a month are held, mostly at inopportune times to keep the people alert.

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